Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 5, 1842. { NUMBER 69.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
6 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11				
6 Wednesday,	4 49	7 11				
7 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
8 Friday,	4 50	7 10	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
9 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
10 Sunday,	4 51	7 9	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
11 Monday.	4 51	7 9				

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON } Attachment levied
VS. on Land,
ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abram F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

Notice.

THE Boad of Commissioners for building a Court-house are urgently requested to meet in Charlotte, *on Saturday, the 16th of July next.* As business of great importance will come before the Board, it is earnestly hoped that every member without fail will be present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

June 25, 1842.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64...4w

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES,*

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next*, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 28, 1842. 68...

STOCK OF GOODS

For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next*, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The recent decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly, deposing the Rev. *Archibald McQueen*, of this State, from the Ministry, and excommunicating him from the Church for the *alledged* crime of incest in marrying *Mary McCloud*, a sister of his deceased wife, has awakened a degree of interest beyond the bounds of that Communion. There are many who wish to know the grounds of that decision, and the reasoning by which the members of that body made the connection in question incestuous. To meet the curiosity awakened on the subject, we subjoin the opinions of several of the members as reported.

On Thursday, June 2d, after Rev. *Colin McIver* concluded his defence of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, which had deposed Mr. *McQueen*, the roll was called for the purpose of allowing members to give their opinions in the case.

The Rev. Mr. Dumont, of the Synod of New Jersey, said, in substance, that his private opinion, as formed from a review of all the arguments in the case, and a careful examination of the Scriptures, was against such marriages, and so firmly, that he could not enter into a contract of the kind himself, nor could he sanction it in any of his family; neither would he, as a Minister of the Gosple, be engaged in solemnizing it, if he were aware of the fact. But this, continued Mr. D., is a matter of conscience, and, in my opinion, is not cognizable before ecclesiastical tribunals. My conscience is not to be the standard for other men. If they choose to contract matrimony within this degree of affinity, why so be it; if it be not against their consciences, I see no reason why I should set myself up in judgment against the act, and denounce my fellowmen as criminal, for that which, to say the least, is doubtful. Considering the dubious nature of the offence, if offence it be, I would much prefer leaving it to the *mens conscia recti* of the individual. It is a question between him and his God, and I very much doubt the power of this court to sit in judgment upon it.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge said that he heard it asserted that there was no such crime as incest; and from the course this discussion had taken, he was inclined to think that this sentiment, or something akin to it, had its advocates even among the learned and pious brethren of the Presbyterian Church. It has been insinuated that incest is only a crime by virtue of the municipal law. Dr. H. combatted this doctrine by copious references to the Bible, and asked whether, after examining these authorities, it can be said that the prohibition of a man marrying his sister, or his mother, rests only in virtue of positive enactment, and therefore is not in itself criminal. There are a class of offences which rest altogether upon positive statute. They have their foundation in the nature of things, and are from this very circumstance, bad. Theft has its origin in the formation of society. Without society there can be no right of property, and without a right of property existing somewhere, there can be no theft. And will any person, therefore, contend that theft, resting only in positive enactment, is not bad in itself? Just the same thing occurs in relation to the law of marriage. This law, to some extent, is founded in positive institutions, must exist with society, and cannot be abrogated, without at the same time dissolving society into its original elements. And the divine law has guarded the offspring of society, the right of property, and the institution of marriage, with equal care; for the same law which says, "thou shalt not steal," also commands man to abstain from committing adultery, incest, or any act which is calculated to interfere with the institution of marriage. Those laws were not, therefore, abrogated with the Levitical dispensation. They were addressed to the Jews, not as Jews, but as men—as husbands, fathers, and brothers. They are as binding now as they ever were, and will continue to be binding to the end of time. There might have been a time when the laws in relation to marriage were inapplicable; when, as in the case of the first family, it was necessary for the children of the same Parent to intermarry in order to people the world; but we are not to argue, from hence, that they are inoperative now; that because God, under peculiar circumstances, and for a specific object, allowed the Jews to marry their brothers' widows, that therefore it is right to do so now, when none of these circumstances exist. The Levitical law in relation to this matter, as also in relation to all subjects of a general nature, is forever binding.

The Doctor then recurred to the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and said, it is admitted on all hands, that our book is clear upon the subject, condemning unequivocally all such marriages as that of Mr. McQueen's. And it did appear to him that this Court were concluded by this admission. Like the temporal Courts, we are bound to ascertain what the law is, and the state of the facts as applicable thereto, and having done so, our only duty is to pronounce a corresponding judgment. The Rev. gentleman then cited some cases in support of his position, arriving at the conclusion that the Assembly had no discretion in the matter, that the act for which Mr. McQueen had been suspended was against the Constitution of the Church, and therefore the judgment of the Presbytery must be affirmed.

But the defendant, continued Dr. Hodge, has appealed from the Constitution of the Church to the word of God. The question depends upon the interpretation of that word; for if the Constitution of the Church is not according to the word of God, it is not binding. The decision of this case will therefore turn upon the construction to be given to the 18th chapter of Liviticus. If the cases mentioned therein are to be taken as specific instances which excluded all other, then it is clear that Mr. McQueen has committed no offeuce; but if, on the other hand, those cases are given only as examples of the degrees within which marriage shall not take place, then it is equally clear that the appellant is guilty of the offence for which he has been suspended.

We must interpret the law by a comparison only with itself. This is decidedly the best and safest rule of interpretation that can possibly be resorted to; and, examined by this rule, I cannot see how the cases mentioned in Leviticus can be considered in any other light than as examples of the degrees within which a man may not marry. The law commences with the command, that "a man shall not approach nigh unto any of his near kin;" and then it proceeds with giving examples wich is prohibited. Taken altogether, said the Dr., after he had quoted the several passages, the plain declaration appears to be, that a man may not marry a near kinswoman of his wife. And, continued Dr. H., some of the most positive cases of incest are not expressly mentioned in the passages alluded to; and yet it is said that, therefore, those positive cases are permitted by the Bible! Such a construction of the law would be absurd; it would permit acts which all the world joins in condemning as the most open and notorious incest; and it would involve the whole law of marriage in the greatest difficulty. It is my deliberate opinion, that God, in this Chapter of Leviticus, and the cases therein contained, first gave the law, and then followed it by giving the rule of interpretation.

As to the severity of the punishment, he did not think that a matter which should enter into our consideration; and indeed his opinion was, that no other punishment could reach the case. The appellant adopted the doctrines of the Confession of Faith with his eyes open, and by his recent act he has disavowed those doctrines.

Rev. P. O. Studdiford could not vote to sustain the action of the Presbytery; although, in his opinion, the brother did wrong not to pay deference to the feelings of his bretheren in the Lord. He said he could not look upon the article in the Confession of Faith, as sanctioned by divine authority. If this were an offence, he could not view it in any light but as an offence, against a law of man's enactment The gentleman went on to contend, that when a man dies, his wife is free; that death dissolved the marriage and all its incidents; all connections which might by possibility result from it. He concluded by construing the passages in Leviticus, which forbid the taking of a sister of a wife, while the wife was *living*, and also the taking of a woman and her daughter, as only prohibiting certain forms of Polygamy.

Rev. Wm. W. Latta said he came to this Assembly with his mind made up to sustain the appeal; but, after hearing the arguments, this resolve is somewhat shaken; and he cannot now, in view of the whole question, with the lights which had been shed upon it, vote to allow Mr. McQueen to remain any longer at the sacred altar.

Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, sustained the sentence of Presbytery, and concluded a long argument by saying—

As to the severity of the punishment, I can see no other alternative but to turn him out of the Church at once, or to try him every week for continuing to live in the state which our Church must pronounce to be sinful. Besides, he has no cause of complaint: he has sinned with the law before his eyes, and he ought not to think it hard if he is overtaken by the consequences.

Rev. Mr. Lea, of Ohio, said he must sustain the Presbytery on the ground that the brother has violated the Confession of Faith. He was not, however, prepared to say that his offence was of such a heinous nature, as it had been represented. So far from being forbidden, it was enjoined by the Jewish law; men were subjected to the greatest indignities if they did not obey the injunction; and this was sufficient to show that at no time could it be an offence of any great moral turpitude.

He then examined the origin of the relationship of sister by affinity. Our sister by blood, said Mr. Lea, is in reality our sister: but our sister by marriage, five minutes before that relationship was constituted, stood in the same position to us that was occupied by all womankind who are strangers to our family and our blood. Thus it is evident that the origin, head and front of this relation is marriage. Our wife is the cause of this connection of affinity: and when that cause is removed by death, the effect is also removed. But the brother has violated the standards to which he subscribed upon entering the ministry; and if it is doubtful by the law of God, whether the act, for which he has been suspended, be prohibited, there is no doubt as to the meaning of the Confession of Faith. As therefore he has disavowed the rule which he undertook to support, he should no longer be suffered to remain a minister of the Presbyterian Church!

Rev. S. S. Templeton.—It is a hard task to confirm the decision of the Presbytery, when we reflect upon the effect it will have on the wife and children of brother McQueen, and other brethren in the church. Yet I believe it ought to be done. We have Doctors of the Church, who are living in this connexion, and under these circumstances it is hard to enforce the law. It is almost virtually an "*ex-post facto law;*" we have suffered our Ministers to transgress from time to time, and have thus far given color to the impression that the law has become obsolete. If it be hard to confirm this decision, it is much harder not to confirm *it*; for it is in accordance with the word of God and the standards of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Benjamin M. Smith, of Virginia, contended that the Scripture settles all the cases of affinity within which a man may not marry, and this case among the rest, by necessary implication. And there is no hardship in the sentence, for a man who acts in the face of the Confession of Faith must not complain if the Confession is sustained by his brethren. Mr. S. asserted that the wife of Mr. McQueen occupies a disgraceful position before the Christian world, and this Assembly would be doing her a great service, if their censures could induce him to put her away.

Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton, of Virginia.—This debate has taken a wide scope, Mr. Moderator. A great many things have been said that cold be answered; positions taken that could be shown to be fallacious. If I could express a wish at this time, it would be, that the brethren would all speak out upon this subject; that those brothers who have been so eloquent to-day, would give their opinions to the world, and I think, Mr. Moderator, they would be put to greater difficulty to maintain the positions they have assumed than, perhaps, they are aware of. This is a question that will go forth and exercise a great influence in this world. If Mr. McQueen be guilty of the horrid crime of incest, for horrible it is, in every aspect in which we can view it, there is no punishment that could be too severe for him. But, Mr. Moderator, the question to be decided here is, whether the act for which brother McQeen has been suspended from the ministry, be incest? The brother, in his reply to the Presbytery, says that it is not, or that it is doubtful, and that in view of that doubt, he ought be acquitted. The Presbytery, in their reply, allege that it is doubtful whether the Bible does forbid the brother's act, or in other words, it is doubtful whether the brother be innocent, and they would, therefore, cinvict him, and have judgment to follow at all events. If, Mr. Moderator, this be a crime, it would seem strange that so large a portion of the Christain world cannot see it. Sir, it becomes us to be modest in our judgments, for if this be in reality the horrid crime of incest, and we are so blind as not to see it, we, who take the side of the brother, deserve the sentence of this church for participating in his offence. Is this assembly prepared to take a position they have never before taken? No Assembly that has ever before sat has ever declared this act to be incest. The very fact that the Presbytery who condemned brother McQueen, felt pain in passing sentence upon him, proves that there is a great doubt upon the subject; and they should have hesitated long and prayerfully before they put this stigma upon his fair fame; passed upon him sentence of excommunication from the church of Christ; heaped infamy upon the head of her, who has acted innocently in this matter; and gave to his helpless children the heritage of bastardy. But the article in the Confession of faith is held up before us to influence our judgments; and from what I have heard to-day, I begin to doubt the propriety of confessions and authoritative creeds.

I have not long been in this Assembly, and I have seen here to-day what I never saw before, and what has struck me with astonishment. On this floor, in the presence of learned and pious fathers of the church, I have seen the Confession of Faith put in the place of the word of God. Mr. Moderator, I fear we do not distinguish the fundamental doctrines of this confession and those that are minor and indifferent—things of no essential importance. There is nothing "*jure divino*" in the mere forms of this confession, as is proven by the fact that in no less than fifteen particulars they are neglected; and, sir, it is universally conceded that in some of them they ought to be disobeyed, to be consistent with the enlarged morality of an enlightened age. The decision of this body is to come under the review of an enlightened world. We should be sure that acts of the kind charged upon brother McQueen are offences, and that they commend themselves as such to the judgments of all mankind. I hold, sir, that a vast majority of the people of the United States look upon this as no offence; and I am assured that if we pass laws, or make decisions that are contrary to the opinions of all the world, our decisions and laws will fall into contempt. The Rev. gentleman then went on to say that these arguments were only applicable when the points were indifferent; but when, on the contrary, they involved doctrines clearly laid down in the Bible, and where there was no doubt upon the subject, the opinions and practices of the world were to go for nought. He contended that the Bible did not forbid the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, and that the opinions and practices of some of the most pious and learned men the world ever saw, furnished very good and conclusive commentaries upon those passages which the brethren wished to strain so as to cover the case now under consideration.

The infallibility of creeds, continued the Reverend gentleman, is a doctrine which none but the church of Rome has ever asserted. If we receive the interpretations of the framers of the Confession of Faith, as infallible, we do what they themselves never dreamed of asking at our hands. Why, sir, the church of Rome, that mother of harlots, as we are wont to designate her, claims nothing more. And yet her doctrines, and this one in particular, we are wont to denounce as anti-christain. No, sir. This confession is but the marked declaration that the framers believed thus and so; and among other things they asserted, as a fundamental doctrine, that the consciences of men were to be free and untrammelled.

But brethren tell me that the Levitical law is now in force. If such be the case, what right have they to dispense with any portion of it? What right have they to dispense with the punishment of death, which that law annexes to certain offences; and, if their construction of the law be correct, to this offence also? Or do they undertake to judge for all the world, to suit perhaps their own convenience,—what portion of it is in force and what obsolete?—Do they claim that right for the framers of the Confession of Faith? Sir, if the Confession of Faith is to be received as the only true exponent of the Bible, then I want none of it.

After referring to the gentleman who had been prevented from being sent to this Assembly because he entertained doctrines favorable to Mr. McQueen, and because he had written a pamphlet upon the subject, Mr. S. continued:—This pamphlet was sent down to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, when this subject was under discussion; so conclusive are its arguments, that no members of the Presbytery could be so wanting in common sense as not to rise from its perusal with the conviction forced upon their minds, that the act of Brother McQueen was perfectly allowable. The enlightened opinions of all mankind, at the present day, are against this prohibition, and this Presbytery deciding against the brother have shown themselves a century behind the age. There is a law upon the subject in Virginia, and I was informed a few days since by an eminent member of the bar in that State, that so much was public sentiment opposed to the law, it could not be carried into effect. No person could be convicted under it, or if they were the fine imposed was but nominal, and the defendant lost no partical of his respectability. And what, sir, is the use of laws, if public opinion attaches no odium to their violation, when the man who has been tried and perhaps convicted of breaking them, loses no caste, and in the next moment after, is received into the bosom of the family of the judge who passed sentence upon him?

We have been told, Mr. Moderator, that the world was destroyed on account of the prevalence of this horrid crime of incest. Now, sir, the Bible, I believe, gives a very succinct account of that event; and I should like those brethren to put their finger upon the passage which warrants that construction. All sorts of abominations were practised by the Antedeluvians, and no doubt incest was among the number; but can a passage be shown where the divine indignation was manifested against them for marry-

POETRY.

A HUSBAND TO A WIFE.

When all around grew drear and dark,
And Reason half withheld her ray—
And Hope but shed a dying spark
Which more misled my lonely way;

In the deep midnight of the mind,
And that the eternal strife of heart,
When dreading to be deem'd too kind,
The weak despair—the cold depart;

When Fortune changed and Love fled far,
And Hatred's shafts flew thick and fast,
Thou wert the solitary star
Which rose and set not to the last.

Oh! blest be thine unbroken light!
That watch'd me as a seraph's eye,
And stood between me and the night,
For ever shining sweetly nigh.

And when the cloud upon us came,
Which strove to blacken o'er thy ray—
Then purer spread its gentle flame,
And dash'd the darkness all away.

Still may thy spirit dwell on mine,
And teach it what to brave or brook—
There's more in one word of thine,
Than in the world's defied rebuke.

Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
That still unbroke, though gently bent,
Still waves with fond fidelity
Its boughs above a monument.

The winds might rend—the skies might pour,
But there thou wert—and still would'st be
Devoted in the stormiest hour
To shed thy weeping leaves o'er me.

But thou and thine shalt know no blight,
Whatever fate on me may fall;
For heaven in sushine will requite
The kind—and thee the most of all

Then let the ties of baffled love
Be broken—thine will never break;
Thy heart can feel—but will not move;
Thy soul, though soft, will never shake

And these, when all was lost beside,
Were found and still are fix'd in thee—
And bearing still a breast so tried,
Earth is no desert—ev'n to me.

"*Discharge of Laborers at the Navy Yard.*—We regret to hear that all the laborers at the navy-yard were discharged at 12 o'clock yesterday with but a few hours' notice. This measure has become necessary in consequence of the course of Congress in cutting down a large amount of the appropriations necessary for the service of the navy, and indispensable to carry it on. The President and his Administration are anxious to put the country in a state of defence; but the locofocos, who are for making capital, have combined to defeat this measure."
N. Y. Express.

Can impudence go further? With a Whig majority of *fifty* in the House of Representatives, and an emphatic majority in the Senate, can impudence go further, we say, than the attempt of the Express to hold the Democratic party responsible for the procedings in Congress? Does Boody Brooks really think that the people will be deceived by such statements? Better go to North Bend, Mr. Brooks—to North Bend, sir. Your impositions are at an end—your humbugs have exploded—your promises are all *proved* false and treacherous. Who deluded these 400 men at the navy-yard into the belief that, if they voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," they would receive "two dollars a day and roast beef?" Who promised the country "better times" if old Tip and Ty were elected? Who declared that, if Van Buren was re-elected, the fate of the laboring classes would be to get but "*ten cents a day and bean soup*" for food? Master Brooks, the *people* have not forgoten these things, and will not if you have. You have the Goverment—you have a clear majority of 50 in Congress—you have effected the "change"—opened the "new set of books," and what is the result? 400 laborers of our navy-yard flung out of employment—300 discharged from the philadelphia navy-yard, and a greater degree of suffering exists throughout the country than was ever before known! Thus are your Whig principles exemplified—thus your promises have proved as idle as the wind.—*New Era.*

A PARSON WELL PAID.

"Taking the Cash.—The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to be £41,000 a year, which makes £788 9s. 2d. per week, $112 6s. 6d. per day, and £4 13s. 6d. per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day."

This is at the rate of about one hundred dollars for every three hours of breath the Archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and living! If we deduct for his sleeping *eight hours*—for his eating *four hours*—(and this is very little; for a high-feeding Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner-table)—for exercise and recreation *four hours*—it would take our parson the remainder of his four-and-twenty hours to receive and count his cash, without leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many little secular employments, which we have not taken into our estimate of occupations which cost the people so dear.

Contracting Disease.—At Worcester, Mass., on the 28th ult., Mr. Samuel Harrington, aged 50 years, an undertaker, and his wife Nancy, both died of erysipelas' contracted by Mr. H. from a corpse which he assisted in laying out on the 23d April. A daughter very narrowly escaped death from the same cause. While adjusting the head of the corpse in the coffin, he got erysipelas matter from the deceased person into a slight cut in the ball of one of his thumbs made with a glass a few days previous. Shortly after he experienced a sensation of heat and smarting in the thumb, and very soon erysipelas distinctly manifested itself about the cut, and, extending through his entire arm, proved fatal. His wife and daughter both contracted the disease while attending him.

In the case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, noticed on Saturday, as being before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, it was decided that it was incest for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The vote was 11 to 67; and was upon the appeal of the Rev. Archibald McQueen from the sentence of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, (North Carolina,) suspending him from the Gospel ministry for marrying Mary McCloud, the sister of his deceased wife.—*Boltimore American.*

"Even the Washington Globe admits that Mr. Van Buren, on retiring from office, left a national debt for the Whigs to pay off, amounting to $5,600,000."—*Louisville Journal.*

And the whigs *have* paid it off, by *increasing* this $5,600,000 to about $30,000,000. Is not this a most capital specimen of financiering?—"a new way to pay old debts"—with a vengeance.—*Missouri Reporter*

Notice.

THE balace of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer *GOODS,*

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

STOCK OF GOODS
For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next,* the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June. An Address is expected by a Brother. Members of other Lodges and transient brethren are requested to attend.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1842. 66...

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...f

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash.*

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...f

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &Co.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

☞ **REMOVAL.** ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* Reasonable.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...f

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians, Montanists, Pateriues, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists, &c.*

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. James M. Thomas will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a Weekly Paper to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The *Literary Department* of the Chicora will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the Chicora will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

Alittle folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Chicora will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views *illustrative of our scenery.* The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

ing their deceased wives' sisters? The sons of God took wives of the daughters of men; a race of giants sprung from this unholy alliance; and violence was upon the face of the earth. These were the causes assigned for man's destruction.

Mr. Stanton then read a letter from Mr. Marshall, of the State of New York, giving his views upon the subject, and reciting a similar case, wherein the Synod of New York, with but one dissenting voice, decided in favor of the legality of these marriages. The crime of the act, continued Mr. S., is only a matter of inference. No part of the Bible declares it to be such; and if we decide that it is criminal, we, as I humbly conceive, commit the greater crime of adding to the clear and undoubted specifications which God has given us. Mr. S. enumerated from the letter the article in the Confession of Faith, which the church proved to be not essential, and which may be dissented from without subjecting the individual to discipline. The pamphlet of Mr. Marshall was again referred to, and recommended to the consideration of the Assembly.

It has been said that a sentence of suspicion bears hard upon the accused; but I say, if he be guilty, let him die the death. I ask for no mistaken sympathy; which, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, professing to judge according to the word of God, is the most reprehensible of weaknesses. But, while we sit in judgement, let us bear in mind that we are criminals, in the eye of God, sitting in judgement upon a criminal; and that, as poor, weak, erring mortals, we are liable to commit gross errors; particularly when we launch out upon the shoreless ocean of construction and inference. Let us stick to the plain letter of the law; and let those brothers, who are so anxious to inflict discipline, take the words of Christ into their thoughts, and emulate more of his long suffering, and disinclination while in this world, to pass judgement upon his people. And to what end do you presume to inflict punishment upon the brother? If, sir, he were to do now, what it is the aim of our discipline to bring him to do—if he were now to put away from him the wife of his bosom, who he has sworn before God to be faithful to, and to protect and defend, he would richly deserve, not only the punishment of this world, but of the world to come. He would deserve, and receive too, the execration of all mankind. He would not exercise a repentance that would need to be repented of; and if he continued so to repent, he would lie down at last under the wrath of God.

Sir, this case may be decided against brother McQueen, and, from present indications, I fear it will be so decided. But I tell you now, your decision will not stand: the subject will come up again, when I apprehend the brethren, who have distinguished themselves upon this floor for the last two days, will find it extremely difficult to maintain their present position.

Mr. Stanton referred to the action of the fathers of the Presbyterian Church upon this subject—and he concladed by calling on the assembly to pause before they denounced, as criminal, that which the good and great men, who stood as the pillars of our faith in early and perilous times, clearly permitted.

Rev. Messrs. Pryor, Caldwell, English, and Howe, sustained the Presbytery. The Rev. F. McRee sustained the appeal. The result was given in our last. The appeal was dismissed,—and the sentence, deposing and excommunicating the Rev. Mr. McQueen, confirmed by a vote of 67 to 11; eight members not voting.

Politics of the Day.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican.

THE PRESIDENCY—THE PRESS—PREFERENCES.

The Democratic press are beginning to agitate the subject of selecting their candidate for the next Presidency. Such is however the course of only a part of that Press. Some consider it premature; but that we believe is only the policy of those who consider their favorite aspirant not sufficiently planted as yet in the public favor to justify a present movement. "Hold"—say they to the people, "it is too soon," whilst they say to themselves "the present moment is not the most auspicious for *our* favorite—let him make the strength first." Now, for ourselves, we are not conscious of a single motive in this matter which is not identical with the triumph of our party, and therefore of those great principles which constituting as they do the basis and cement of that party, constitute likewise the electric link which connects our feeling with its success. We profess, therefore, in this matter, to speak in the spirit of a zealous Democrat, whilst we speak freely our own sentiments.

It is not premature, in our judgment, to start this question. The attention of the people has already been for some time directed to it; in fact they are ahead of the Press and Politicians.

Every party must have a leader and a banner—the representave and type of its principles. Otherwise a party is in danger of becoming split into innumerable fragments instead of presenting the aspect of a great army, actuated by a common impulse. In truth every consideration of expediency which argues the necessity of unanimity proves also the necessity of adopting the only means by which that unanimity can be secured.

The Whigs are already ahead of us in this respect. They have nominated Mr. Clay at Raleigh, and are fast mustering under his banner. It gives them a great advantage over us at the August elections—an advantage due not to the candidate they have nominated, but to the mere fact of the nomination. We have no fear that their advantage in the strength and justice of our principles—but it is obvious that they are more united and zealous than they would have been if they had made no nomination.

Being thus satisfied of the propriety of agitating the matter of the Presidency with a view to a general nomination as soon as public opinion shall indicate a decided current towards any particular candidate, we deem it the duty of the Press and of the people through the Press, to speak out with perfect candor, declaring their own preferences as well as those of their neighbors, in all cases however with proper deference to the opinions of their political brethren, and with a just courtesy towards those eminent Democrats whose claims, however great, they may choose to postpone or pass by, and whose talents however great they may deem overshadowed. Such will be our course.

We avow then distinctly that our preference is for CALHOUN; and we believe that he is the choice of the great body of the Democrats in this section. Among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with candidacy, he is the oldest, has the most extensive experience in public affairs, and it may not be invidious to add, is endowed with a mind of greater original strength, the powers of which have been exclusively devoted to the science and administration of Government from early manhood to the present date, when he has arrived at a period of life when the passions having subsided, the intellectual part of our being is supposed to enjoy its highest excellence. His character, too, is one of scholastic purity. Few statesmen, indeed we do not know one other, have passed through so many offices and participated so constantly and for so many years in the shifting scenes of politics, who are not subject to some actual or imputed stain. With a public service of more than thirty years, his escutcheon is perfectly spotless, and we may safely write on it the motto of the chevalier Bayard, "WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH."

We never rise from the perusal of his speeches without admiration, even wonder. We have never read any like them. The loose declamation, half argument, half passion in which Mr. Clay excels, the majesty and music of Mr. Webster's orations, the studious courtesy, the strict parliamentarianism, the happy hit of Mr. Wright, the stormy vehemence of Mr. Benton—none of these characterize the efforts of Mr. Calhoun. His is a higher and a rarer faculty. It is THE POWER OF ANALYSIS which subjects the most complex subject to the crucible of a stern and searching logic, resolves into its original elements, holds them up, exposes the errors of old combinations of facts and ideas, recombines, piles argument upon argument until the reader feels as if he were *walking up stairs*, and at length arrives at conclusions so obviously and accurately just that the mind reposes with perfect security upon them. We venture to say that no intelligent man ever rose from the perusal of one of Mr. Calhoun's great efforts without two impressions strong upon his mind, the simplicity of truth, and the preeminent force of his reasoning powers. His political arguments resemble in their cogency, mathematical demonstrations, and thus contain the highest evidence of his excellence of all moral reasoning. He will rise in the Senate and take a topic which all the other great intellects of that body have argued and re argued, one perhaps which has undergone the discussion of the Press for years and becomes a hackneied theme of little demagogues,—he will first state the question, and nine to one the reader will perceive that he never before understood the *real* question—he will then start with a proposition as plain as that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line—the next proposition is almost as plain as the first—another—and another—each following and built upon the preceding—presently the subject unfolds itself, and we find ourselves in the midst of it—facts and statistics are introduced in their proper order and properly combined with ideas—the logic of facts and the logic of arguments run into each other producing a beautiful harmony—the reader, if a Whig, begins to doubt—thought is heaped upon thought—fact upon fact—the reader begins to believe—Mr. Calhoun takes one step higher—another ascent is gained—illustrations are introduced—collateral topics are produced in novel and just relation to the matter in hand—presently all the rays are brought to a focus—a flood of light gathering from all parts is poured in and the reader closes the speech, convinced, dazzled. Noble faculty—wonderful man!

Now, of all recommendations it may be said, the least for a candidate in a popular Government is this high intellectual power. The people, some think, cannot appreciate that talent—there must be something for the mass. This is a Whig idea, and carried out leads to coon-skins and hard-cider, and all the et cetera of political humbuggery. The thought is a satire upon free government itself, which presumes an intelligent consituency, and however just it may be in a kingly government where the popular mind is debased, it is of no force here. A few years ago, even within our own recollection, when the great body of the people took little heed of the doings of the General Government, Mr. Calhoun was not appreciated; but now when all eyes are turned to Congress and his inappreciable speeches are read with as much avidity as was formerly an obituary or marriage, or homicide, the case is altered and his name can awaken more enthusiasm among us than any other. It is the highest tribute to Mr. Calhoun's merits, that his popularity has steadily increased with the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

We shall never, we trust, depreciate the claims of any of the distinguished members of our party, and it certainly at this time can number in its ranks many statesmen of a very high order of talent and of approved fidelity. Woodbury, Wright, Buchanan and Benton, are all stars of the first magnitude, nor to be dimmed by the splendor of any firmament. From the reply of Mr. Van Buren to a proposal to bring his name into the contest it may be inferred that he does not wish it. He observes very justly that he has enjoyed the highest honors of the Republic, and refers to the many other distinguished Republicans whose services seem to claim such a reward, but who has not enjoyed it. We do not question his sincerity. In fact we do conscientiously believe that he is as he is a great man. He has identified his name in history with the progress of free principles, with Political Truth itself, and feels no doubt that he has already secured himself with that posterity which enjoying the fruits of his talents and services, and sacrifices, will not fail to concur with this generation in doing justice to his fame. That is the reward to which, with a selfdenying magnanimity, he looks and may look securely.

That he has determined to forsake the contests of party for that repose which philosophy teaches, and becomes age, his present visit to Mr. Clay at Ashland is public proof.

Since the foregoing remarks were written, we have the satisfaction to discern from the letter of Judge Saunders to the Salisbury Convention, that he is *out for Calhoun*. If we had felt any distrust of the propriety of agitating the question, the concurrence of a Republican so eminent as Judge Saunders, able from his position to take so just a view of the whole ground, and so firmly planted in the confidence and affections of the Republicans of North Carolina, would remove those doubts.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish to-day an article on this subject, setting forth warmly and forcibly the claims of Mr. CALHOUN—or rather the claims which the country, borne down with bad legislation and struggling in the ruins of false systems, has upon the services of her great Statesman. The times will no longer tolerate a choice of Presidential candidates for any other reason than their ability to redeem the Government from a position that is fast losing it the respect of the world. The next President must be a man whose private character is above reproach; whose administrative ability is equal to the systematic control of all the vast and complicated duties of the Executive; whose sagacity is never at fault; whose firmness in the conduct of Government is equal to his foresight in detecting its difficulties and devising its measures—in short, the next President must be in the highest sense of the words, a Patriot Statesman, or the strength, dignity and not improbably existence of the Federal Government is fated to a disastrous trial in the next six years. We need not say we believe Mr. CALHOUN to be this man, and that we hold that the best interests of the country will be served as they can in no other way, by his election to the Presidency. Every body has doubtless given us credit for all this, though we have heretofore said little on the subject. We believe this pre-eminence is gradually being awarded to Mr. CALHOUN by the Democracy of the Union. The Review which we publish has already had a very extensive circulation in the country, and we have copied it from a Democratic paper of Pennsylvania. While we are upon ths subject, we cannot forbear copying the following article containing a high tribute to our Senator, from the N. Y. *Era* of Friday last. It is a strong intimation, that that Journal agrees with us on that subject. After a few remarks in relation to Col. *Johnson*, Mr. *Buchanan*, and others, the *Era* says:

"But there is still another individual whose claims are not to be overlooked. One who has ever stood foremost in the ranks of the Democracy, and who has never faltered in sustaining those principles on which the whole fabric of our government rests—the sovereignity of the States, the equal rights of the people, free and unshackled trade, and a determined opponent of every species of monopoly; and that person is John C. Calhoun. He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory and an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor; when we were depressed in our National Councils, it was his talents, his energy, his devoted patriotism more than anything else, that inspired the desponding with hope and filled those councils with zeal, efficiency and decision.

"Being placed at the head of the War Department, he renovated and infused new life into that deranged and complex system. In tee Senate, he has ever been the pride of the nation. At the Extra Session of Congress, when Mr. Van Buren first came into power, surrounded with embarrassment by a commercial explosion unequalled in the history of this country, Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing all personal feelings, was the very first to step forward and sustain, with his powerful and brilliant eloquence, the measures of the Administration; and perhaps, to him more than any one else may be attributed the success of those measures. He has, in fact, devoted a long life to the honor, the rights and the glory of his country. The purity of his character has never yet been soiled by even the breath of slander. He is not only a favorite of the South, where his popularity is unbounded, but throughout the whole length and breadth of the country he is looked upon as one not only every way fitted for the Presidency, but as one deserving that high station. That he will be powerfully sustained in convention there is no doubt; whether successful or not remains to be seen. We have thus placed in review the different candidates of the Democratic party, and it will be for them to make such selection as will redound to the honor and interest of our great Republic."

From the Washington Globe.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

The cherished measure of Federal Whiggery has now arrived at a point to display a part of its fruit; and it is right for the people to pause and contemplate it, and see what manner of fruit it bears. The 1st of July is just at hand; and, by the terms of the act, a half year's income of the land revenue is payable to the States; that is to say, to the few of them who have not declined the miserable gift. First, what is the amount to be distributed? This we learn from the late debates in the Senate when the *gross* amount of the land sales for the half year elapsed, was ascertained to be about $400,000.—From this, all the expenses of the land system, and the per centums to the new States, are to be deducted, before the grand distribution of the golden prize can commence among the States. These are ascertained in the Senate document No. 50, to be as follows:

1. Amount of expenses of surveying the public lands, and of salaries and expenses of the offices of the surveyors-general, as ascertained and estimated for the year 1841, $202,752; of which take the one-half for the half year - - -	$101,371
2. Amount of salaries and expenses of the General Land Office for the year 1841, the sum of $121,568; of which take half -	60,734
3. Amount of incidental expenses paid at the land offices, including salaries, commissions, and allowances for the transportation of the public moneys for *three* quarters of the year 1841, the sum of $83,396; of which take two-thirds for the half year - - - - - -	55,650
4. Amount of 5 per centum for roads and canals, by the compacts to the new States, on the gross amount of the sales,	20,000
	$237,805

This makes the sum of $237,805 to be deducted from the $400,000, before *any* distribution under the act commences; consequently, the gross sum ($400,000) is reduced to $162,245 before the division of the spoil commences. This seems small enough in all conscience; but it is to be made still smaller before the beautiful reparation begins. The new States are entitled to a prelimmary division among themselves before the grand division among all the family takes place; and this ten per cent. slices off $16,214 from the aforesaid $162,245!—leaving the universal grand arggregate of $150,000 to be then divided equally among twenty-six States, three Territories, and one District of Columbia!—containing a population of eighteen millions of souls! This will give to each soul, if fairly divided, the sum of 15-18th of a cent! that is to say, divide a cent into eighteen parts, and the happy recipient of the national bounty will receive fifteen of those parts. This will be the dividend by the head; and, as the division ought to be fairly made, and as there are no fractional parts of silver small enough to make it, we would suggest a new and profuse issue of small copper for the occasion; and—to avoid delay, that the branch mints be allowed to assist in coining the copper before the bill for their abolition is gagged through Congress.

This is the amount for distribution: $150,000! Surely this mountain has been delivered of a mouse! But, small as it is—it is still more than Federal-Whiggery is able to pay; and the doctrine of repudiation has been applied to it! The little tariff bill has postponed the payment—and that without asking the consent of the receiving States until the 1st day of August; and thus the States which had condescended to make provision for receiving their magnificent portions on the 1st day of July, find themselves humbugged, bamboozled, and mystified! And why this postponement? For two most powerful reasons. In the first place, because the land money has been used up, and the treasury has neither got it, nor is able to borrow it, to make a present of it to the accepting States! In the next place, because the delivery of the dividend would expose its insignificance, and produce a revulsion in the public mind, which would cover the authors of the scheme with shame and disgrace. These are the reasons for the postponement. And when August comes, how will it be paid? By borrowing at 6 per cent., and selling Government stock under par! This is the complexion to which the great bribery scheme has come: $150,000 to divide among eighteen millions of people; no money ready; pay-day put off; loan to be made, by shaving Government bonds! and no credit at home or abroad. Such is the issue of distribution!

To the States which expected great things from this miserable attempt to bribe the people with their own money, the result must be mortifying to the last degree. The States which have made provision for receiving the money, must feel themselves humbugged; those which have refused to receive it, may feel proud that they have the wisdom and the patriotism to keep out of the ridiculous scrape. To the new States in which the public lands lie, a fact is revealed which justifies all the anticipations from this measure—that it was to change the whole policy of the Federal Government towards them, and to make them the tenants and vassals of the old States. This is proved by the fact, that no new lands have been brought into market since the distribution party got into power; and none will be brought in until they buy up all the old lands. Federalism intends that the old lands shall be all bought up, at a dollar and a quarter an acre, before new lands are brought into market; and when new lands do come in, the lords and masters of the new States (their new lords and masters) will take care to have bidders on the ground to run up the land to the highest possible price for which it can be sold. These facts are now apparent; and let the new States attend to their rights in time. They have increased representation under the new census, and not a man should be elected to Congress who is not in favor of abolishing the tyrannical and corrupt distribution act, and of selling the old lands at graduated and reduced prices. In the mean time, the design of Federalism to make the people buy all the old lands at $1 25 per acre, can only be met by doing as the people have already done, that is, refusing to buy them. That is a case in which the gag cannot apply! Old land cannot be crammed into the mouths, and thrust down the throats of the people, by the gag rules of Federalism! People cannot be found to buy all the refuse land before they are allowed any more fresh land. Federalism may think so, but it is a mistake. They had as well try to make a man eat up all the bones on his plate before he is allowed any more meat, as thus try to make the people of the new States buy up all the refused land before they are allowed any new.

From the North Carolina Standard.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes over the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR: In the progress of my correspondence with you it will be borne in mind, that I promised to institute some inquiry in to matters which I have not done—one as to the fitness of Mr. Gales' nomination to the Board of Literature, and the other in answer to your exulting exclamation about our State Finances, that "*all was safe.*" Upon the first point yet, I shall decline making it a subject of newspaper debate at present, lest it might be supposed that such a discussion was somewhat akin to personality. For this reason (to enumerate no others) any attempt to investigate that gentleman's fitness or unfitness for his station is postponed indefinitely. Without any disrespect to him or his associates in the Board, or to his CHIEF (Gov. M.) I must be allowed to repeat however, that the LAW requires the appointment of another member of the Board, and the long continuance of a known vacancy cannot be too severely nor too frequently reprobated by the public. Such conduct is wholly indefensible.—Were the persons guilty of this official delinquincy, my own dearest friends, I should still be compelled to censure it in strong terms.

Let me now ask a deliberate notice of our FINANCES. Viewing in connexion with the past practices and the existing schemes of your party, I have no hesitation in declaring my apprehensions that they are UNSAFE. Looking at the subject with all the impartiality that I am capable of, I can feel no difficulty in predicting that in a very few years the Financial condition of the State will be *deplorable* indeed, unless there are a change in our *Rulers* or else a great revolution in the course of our Legislation. This is not idle declamation. Neither has it been prompted by a spirit of party hostility. I speak as I believe, the words of soberness, and now proceed to demonstrate whether they are not the words of TRUTH. Should I be able to arrest in any degree the downward tendency of affairs, I shall be satisfied with my labors. Should no such result await this exposure, I shall have discharged my duty to the Republic.

Here then have we reached a point where one may run and read the indispensable necessity there is for conducting the *Finances of a State* with *publicity*, no matter what party holds the reins: He who strives to excite public odium against the advocates of an *open* day-light policy, is not only unjust and uncharitable in his censures, but he is an enemy to the best interests of the State—a selfish grovelling partizan, who would not hesitate to buy success to his party though it cost the State all her Treasure. The State wants an administration of her Finances that will be *open to all the world*, and we require a manly and energetic head to it, who will (if need be) even force a knowledge of it before the public eye. How else can a Staetsman devise wise plans for the State, or thoroughly discuss those which are proposed by others? How else can the people be consulted fairly or act prudently upon the measures of State policy which are from time to time suggested? How else is the conduct of a representative upon past laws to be judged of understandingly by his Constituents, or his notions upon those pending to be enforced by him or scrutinized by them? I appeal to the conscience of those who read these letters, DO YOU KNOW THE CONDITION OF YOUR STATE FINANCES? The answer is in his own bosom! They are a sealed book to the great body of the people, and not much better to a majority of their legislators. This is the naked truth, however unwelcome to the years of vanity.

Again: Every honest man (party or no party) abhors the idea of *State repudiation*. And it is a fact, that no State ever repudiated or evaded the redemption of the State's Faith where they had *unappropriated* money in the Treasury to pay with. But what has happened before may occur again, and the Statesman is unwise who does not act upon the principle that like causes produce the like consequences, and that to escape the latter we must avoid the former. Thus has it happened and not otherwise that a State *repudiates* her public Debt!

Her legislators contracted it and pledged her Faith to pay at a futre day. They did not take the just responsibility of proceeding at once to devise the ways and means for payment; simply because they were afraid it might injure their *party* or their personal popularity. Therefore the unpopular and unwelcome duty was postponed to a more convenient season. The imposition of a small tax at first, would certainly extinguish the Debt by the gradual accumulation of years, but that small tax was unpopular and was therefore put off to the *next year* and *the next, and the next*, until finally the *Debt falls due*. The timid counsels of a temporizing administration here suggest more loans—more debts—more delay—at last the sole alternative offered to the People, is to submit to a *Tax that they cannot bear*, or else to acquiesce in the dishonor of *repudiation*. With the people it is never a matter of choice—it is nothing but stern unyielding necessity. Their poverty coerces their wills. Their representatives have "kept them in the dark," until it is impossible to pay. Then opens up a scene for Demagogues to play upon. The genuine demagogue is not always noisy. He is *timid* and *secret* and time-serving in the day, when open dealing and manly sincerity might enable one to serve the Republic, but to save his office or his party nothing is to do but to cry out *all's well*. Unwilling to lose the popular favor either at one time or the other, he resorts at last to some cunning excuse for *repudiation* to which *popular necessity*, not popular opinion, yeilds. Such men get exalted but the Republic gets disgraced! In a word, "it is keeping the people in the dark" that is the *first* cause of that abominable doctrine of *Repudiation!* Sir, I tell you, in the sincerity of a heart that knows of no rival to North Carolina in its political affections, that there is danger—danger that I would avert, and, therefore would proclaim in time. The blossoms have been seen and patriots must take care that the fruit does not follow them. Quiet your railing accusations against Democrats, as though they were dishonest, merely because they are in the way of others. You know it is a calumny unworthy of an elevated subject, and disreputable to any one who writes for the public enlightenment. Abandon your pettifogging habit of perverting the opinions and sentiments of those whom you meet in an intellectual controversy.—Lose sight of your *Chief* a single moment, in order to look at the welfare of your adopted State, and bear with me to show you that North Carolina is in imminent peril in her finances—and unless some of her loyal sons now raise their voice, she may be driven upon that *rock of necessity* where others have made shipwreck of their *Faith*.

First, what is her Debt?

Second, what are her means?

Third, what has been the policy of her party rulers?

Having made a short summary of these, I dare to tell you that ALL IS NOT SAFE. I regret to postpone it, but my space forbids further remark at present. You may denounce me for this sentiment if you choose. I had rather bear your censures than stand by and see my own native State dishonored through the miserable cowardice of party leaders, and who keep the people in the dark to deceive them, or the ignoble scramble of such as prefer any popular *favor* to her true *service*.

CUMBERLAND.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sherif—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

THE HONESTY OF WHIGERY.

There certainly never was such a shifting, disingenuous and tricky party of politicians as the Whig majority of the present Congress. The mass of them agreeing in principle upon no great leading measure of policy, they carry all by bargain, caucus drill and mercenary promises. The Distribution law was among the measures passed at the Extra Session by these appliances. There was a majority in both Houses opposed to Distribution, as a naked question, in the present state of the finances. Some were opposed to it on principle, and others, (with President *Tyler* at their head,) were apposed to it, if a necessity was thus created for raising the Tariff above the standard fixed by the compromise act—to wit: 20 per cent. But the leaders brought over the first squad, by telling them if they did not vote for Distribution, they should not have the Bankrupt Law; and the President and his peculiar friends were propitiated by inserting a *proviso* in the Distribution Law, that if the Tariff were raised above 20 per cent., Distribution should cease. Thus whipped in, the factions passed the distribution Law and the President signed it. The majority in Congress then turned right around, in the face of this, and passed a temporary Tariff act, to last until 30th June, raising the duties far above 20 per cent. And the present Congress, having failed to adopt a permanent Tariff System before the Compromise Act was to take effect, the majority a few days ago, passed an act to extend the operations of the temporary Tariff to the 1st of August, and *repealing the proviso in the Distribution Law by which its operations were suspended if the Tariff were raised above 20 per cent.!* What base trickery! They entrap the President and get him to sign their law by inserting a particular proviso; they immediately turn round and violate the terms of that proviso, and then repeal it!

But what have these men to distribute? It was stated in debate, that seeing the Distribution Law was suspended by its own provisions in consequence of the increased Tariff, the President has expended all the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and then had not funds sufficient to meet the regular expenses of Government. If they distribute money to the States, then, they must first BORROW, and then DISTRIBUTE! And what is the *amount* these men hold on to with such a death-like grasp as so great a boon to the States? It was stated in debate in the Senate, that the amount of the first quarterly distribution (on the 1st instant) *was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* This paltry sum to be divided among twenty-six States and three Territories, at a time when the Treasury is bankrupt, the General Government in debt, and the money to be borrowed!

The following sketch of the debate on this repeal proposition opens up the secret currents of Whig legislation:

Mr. Underwood himself had voted against the proviso to that law, foreseeing the consequences which were now at hand.

He predicted that there would be some curious developements in the course of the debate and votes upon this bill and the amendments. In the first place there were many gentlemen, and (he would be candid) himself among them, who voted upon the bill so as to get the land fund for the States. He should himself vote to obtain that money at all events—20 per cent. or no 20 per cent. If he could not get the land money without bringing down the tariff, he would do that. He would bring it down to 20 per cent., and also he would bring the $65,000,000 worth of articles now duty-free, and subject them

the operation of the tariff. It was well known that there were three classes of articles imported through our custom-houses—those paying duties *ad valorem*, those paying *specific* duties, and a large class which were entered *free*. This last class he would embrace in a tariff, and thus enlarge the number of dutiable articles.

There was another view of the question—a view, too, which could be carried. He hoped it would be; for they were *strong enough to carry it*, if they would only co-operate and show their strength *now*. There were many men in the House willing to vote for a tariff greater than 20 per cent., and thus protect the manufacturers. Many were thus situated, and were willing to help the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cushing] with his tariff, on the condition that they should get the land money for themselves.

The third was this: if the House should refuse to pass this bill, with the proviso by which the distribution act would be secured, it would prove that the free-trade, anti-protective interest had the ascendency, and intended to adhere to their policy. He should regard the votes given on the question. As they voted on it, so would they show their hands.

Mr. Wise, after a few remarks, observed that if he understood the gentleman from Kentucky correctly, his first object was to increase the duties above twenty per cent., and to provide what he considered proper protection, and also to repeal the 20 per cent. clause in the distribution bill—that is, to hold on to distribution and protection both. The gentleman's second proposition was equally important. He understood him to proclaim to the protection interest, inside of this House and out of it, that if they would not give him the repeal of the 20 per cent. clause—if they would not give him distribution, he would not give them duties above 20 per cent. [Mr. Underwood. That is right.]

Then the gentleman will not reduce the expenditures of the Government, and *tax tea and coffee*, in order to hold on to distribution. That was precisely what he held out to his constituents and others to be the policy to be pursued, not by the gentleman from Kentucky alone, but by the majority of the House; and the gentleman now avowed it. Now (said Mr. W.) we understand the votes that have been given at this session. Sink the the navy, sink the army, sink protection, and every Government establishment—every industrial interest is to be sacrificed for one man's hobby—distribution. The people are to *be taxed to distribute*; the Government is *to borrow to distribute*; the navy, the right arm of our defence, the army the left arm, are to be sacrificed; and those who have heretofore professed to be *par excellence* the friends of protection, are now to be its worst enemies. New England, Pennsylvania, and every manufacturing State, are to be told that they are to have no protection, unless they will give away the proceeds of the public lands. They have announced to them that the main difficulty in their way, now that protection—which is incidental to a revenue tariff, and a large revenue, too—is required for the wants of the Government—that the only bugbear in the way is the land distribution bill. This was avowed—honestly avowed—by the gentleman from Kentucky; and he would hold him to it.

Mr. Fill more then said, inasmuch as it was important to have speedy action upon this bill, he desired to offer a resolution for taking the bill out of committee within *one half hour's time!!!*

Here we have a specimen of Whig legislation. Faction No. 1, is opposed to distribution and in favor of a protective tariff: faction No. 2, is opposed to protection and in favor of distrbution: the latter says to the first, you must vote for distribution or we will not vote for protection. Under this threat the two factions come together and pass their measures. Distribution creates the necessity for a high protective tariff, and this Tariff raises taxes from the people for distribution!

This is a plain statement of the facts of the case. Is it such legislation as was promised the people by the Whigs before they got into office? Is there in it either honesty, justice, or even decency? Will an honest people support such a party? Let them answer these questions at the ballot-box in August next. Gov. *Morehead* and the leading Whigs of North Carolina are as much committed in favor of these abuses as the members of Congress, for they applaud and support them in it—all go hand in hand for the same system, and all should stand or fall by the same tests.

More "Retrenchment and Reform."—The Whiggery promised the people in 1840, to abolish all useless offices, and curtail all unnecessary salaries. A fact leaked out in the U. S. Senate the other day which shows how they have redeemed this promise. A Whig Senator moved that the President of the Senate, (Mr. *Mangum*,) be authorized to employ a clerk, to assist him in the discharge of his duties—said clerk to be paid a salary out of the public treasury. And in the debate, it was stated that Mr. *Southard*, the whole time he was President of the Senate, had his own son thus employed, at a salary of $500 per annum, paid out of the treasury without law or authority! Mr. CALHOUN, who was a long number of years President of the Senate, stated that the only difficulty with him was, that he had not as much business as he could do himself, and Mr. KING, who was also in the office several years, made the same statement. The proposition, through the opposition of the Democratic Senators, was defeated; yet the above facts show what sort of "Retrenchment and Reform" the country is to expect from the Federal Whigs. They promise fairly when out of office; but put them in office, and they go for "the spoile," and care not a fig for the people or their interests.

☞ The Federal papers of this State say the people ought not to vote for Mr. HENRY for Governor, because he was a Federalist in early life, but quit their party many years ago and joined the Republicans, in whose ranks he has been ever since. These same papers say the people ought to re-elect Gov. MOREHEAD, who was a Democrat once, but is now and has been for several years an *outre* Federalist. We don't wonder at this reasoning of the Federal editors;—but which will the *people* choose, Mr. HENRY, who, seeing the error of his way, left the Federalists and joined the Republicans, or Gov. MOREHEAD, who quit the Republicans and joined the Federalists?

Old Lincoln.—We understand the Democrats of Lincoln have out the following ticket for the Legislature: Senate, *Thomas Ward*, Esq. Commons, *Larkin Stowe*, *Wesley W. Monday*, *John Killian*, and *O. W. Holland*, Esqs. There is considerable agitation in Lincoln, on the subject of a division of the County, and there may yet be other candidates in the field; though we hope our friends in this Democratic stronghold will not suffer internal dissensions to weaken their strength at this important crisis.

CHARITY.

Charity is a most ennobling virtue. It is a trait in the character of a true christain which shines pre-eminently bright among all others. Indeed, without this virtue, pure and unsullied, the profession of religion is but empty hypocrisy. What, then, can be said of the conductor of a public journal, who, professing religion—nay, probably on the sabbath sitting around the Lord's Table, partaking of the Holy Sacrament, and then on Monday morning issuing his paper teeming with coarse personal abuse and malicious slanders of a neighbor—attempting to blacken the reputation of one who never did him a personal injury, and whose fair fame, perhaps, is all he has to bear him through the world? Can such a man be a christian? And if he will act the hypocrite in so serious and sacred a matter as religion, what may be expected of him in morals or politics? The avowed infidel is far less dangerous than such a man.

We admire a bold, independent press—one that will openly approve, or as openly condemn, according to the dictates of reason under the guidance of principle. The bitterness of party conflicts in this country may naturally be expected to induce a corresponding bitterness and asperity in the tone and language of the party press;—but there is—there can be, no excuse for political Editors desending from the field of political warfare, and, to gratify a personal pique, prostitute the press to the base purposes of personal detraction and slander. Every intelligent observer sees that the moral tone of the public press has been greatly lowered within a few years, and its influence gradually on the decline; and it is owing to this single fact of its prostitution as above stated. And these baleful influences have been more particularly produced by those Editors who profess great sanctity and extreme piety in private life, but who, as public journalists, disregard all the courtesies and decencies of social society and the laws of politeness that govern gentlemen, and deal in personal defamation and language more suited to the frequenters of a brothel or a crowd of rowdies. These are the men who are destroying the influence and usefulness of the public press and scattering moral pollution over the land. Wherever you see flourishing a press under the influence of such an Editor, there you will find the moral atmosphere tainted and religion on the decline. The press has been called "the tyrant's foe—the people's friend;" but this maxim would soon become a question, if all the presses in the country were controlled by such men as some Editors we could name.

"A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian founds a long article on the proceedings of the Bank Investigating Committee of our last Legislature, on the following well known misstatement of fact:

"Of this Committee, Mr. Hoke was made Chairman; but, before the investigations were fairly commenced, he was called home by sickness in his family, and did not return before the adjournment.—Consequently, Mr. B. F. Moore of Halifax, (Whig.) was made Chairman of the Committee, and a report was made on the 6th of January, 1841. To this *Whig* report, we would invite attention."

"Now the fact is, that all the questions were propounded by Mr. Hoke; all the testimony taken before he went home; and every step in the investigation taken that he wished. When he went home he sent the papers to Mr. Moore, with a request that he would write out the report.

"What a shameful deception is thus attempted by the Jeffersonian."

We are not yet satisfied that what the *Observer* is pleased to call "a gross misrepresentation," in the above paragraph, is any such thing. The investigation may have been concluded, *so far as it was prosecuted*, when Col. HOKE left the Legislature; but we are under the impression, from a conversation with him on the subject some time since, that he informed us the investigation was barely commenced *as he* intended to carry it out. But when the Whig Chairman, Mr. MOORE, took the matter in hand, the investigation went no farther. But even admitting that the investigation *was concluded* by Mr. HOKE, it was not that we were commenting upon so much as the *Report* made by the Whig Chairman. The *Observer* knew this, but endeavored to get rid of the true issue, by catching up an unimportant matter about which there might be dispute. Why did not the *Observer* come out like a man and defend the Report of his brother Whig, Mr. MOORE? Was the Editor afraid of that passage in it where the suspension of the Banks is justified, and the assersion made that the Banks "ought not to pay out specie for their notes, even if they had a dollar in specie for every dollar they had in circulation"? Was the *Observer* afraid or ashamed to endorse this genuine Whig doctrine of the supremacy of the Banks over the laws and the people? Come out, Mr. *Observer*, or swallow the charge of dodging the question at issue.

The reign of black-cockade Federalism of old brought the alien and sedition laws—(the latter to gag the press and silence the freedom of speech)—direct taxes, a bankrupt Government, and a bankrupt law: the reign of coon-skin Federalism has brought the gag into Congress to silence the freedom of debate, enormous tariff taxes, a bankrupt Government, and a bankrupt law. Our Republican forefathers hurled black-cockade Federalism from power the moment they could be reached by the ballot-box: are the present generation less Republican, less intelligent, or less patriotic, that they should not serve coon-skin Federalism in the same way?

Deaths among Congressmen.—The Hon. *Samuel L. Southard*, Senator in Congress from the State of New Jersey, and late President of the Senate, died at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 26th ultimo.—And the Hon. *William S. Hastings*, member of the House from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the same day.

☞ We learn from Washington that the President has signed the Apportionment Law. This looks like "throwing himself upon the Democratic party for support."

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

The approaching August elections will decide which the people of North Carolina are in favor of—a *protective tariff*, or the old Republican doctrine of *free trade* and *light taxes*. All the Whig papers of the State, without an exception so far as we have seen, are openly advocating a protective tariff. They say it is one of their party measures, which, together with an "old fashioned National Bank," such as the Biddle concern, is to restore prosperity to the country. Are the people ready to follow the lead of these Tariffites? Are they willing to be loaded down with taxes to increase the private gains of a few wealthy manufacturers? If they are, let them support the Whig leaders, and they will soon have *taxes* upon *taxes* to their hearts' content.

The Democrats are opposed to this protective system; because they believe—1st. That it is unconstitutional. Congress has power under the Constitution to "lay duties and collect revenue for the support of Government." Any act of Congress, therefore, going beyond this grant of power—to wit: laying duties, not only to raise revenue for support of Government, but also to *protect* domestic manufactures, or increase the profits of manufacturers, is an infraction of the Constitution, an invasion of the rights of the mass of the people, and ought not to be tolerated.

2d. Even admitting that Congress had the constitutional power to lay protective duties, the Democrats maintain that it is not right to tax one class of citizens to increase the wealth of another class—to tax the great body of the people, the laborers and producers, more than is actually necessary to support the Government, merely that a few wealthy manufacturers may grow more wealthy and fare more sumptuously.

In short, the Whigs go for taxes on the people to build up monopolies and increase the monied power of the few rich: while the Democrats go for free trade, for equal privileges to every citizen, for light taxes, just sufficient to support the Government economically administered, and for knocking off all burdens upon the labor, enterprize and industry of the country. Let the people recollect these facts when they go to the polls to vote in August.

Nailed to the Counter.—The Federal papers of this State have been busy in circulating a charge against Mr. HENRY, to the amount, that while acting as Commissioner for the settlement of claims under the Spanish Treaty, he made an enormous charge upon Government, and then had the draft in which he was paid protested, and thus pocketed $300, which was paid from the public Treasury. This was the charge; and a friend of Mr. HENRY in Washington seeing it, applied at the porper Department and got a certificate from the disbursing officer, stating that Mr. HENRY had never received a farthing more than his salary, which was fixed by law. He also learned that Mr. HENRY never received damages on a protested draft. The draft was protested, and then being receivable in payment of dues to Government, Mr. H. sold it for a premium, which he had a right to do. Government paid none of the premium. Yet the Federal papers, after scattering the charge far and wide over the State, have not the magnanimity, a single one of them, to make the correction when the proof is positive as to the falsity of the charge. Shame—shame upon such unfairness and illiberality!

The Difference—There is an essential difference between the Whigs—the prominent leaders of the party, we mean—of the present day, and the Whigs of '76. Those of '76, fought *for* liberty and their country against British aristocracy and oppression: The Whig leaders of the present day are laboring for Great Britain, her aristocracy and bankers, *against* their own country. This is the difference between the two sets of Whigs, and we think it a very important one.

Mecklenburg Stock.—We understand Mr. LEWIS DINKINS of this County, has a Durham calf which, at two months old, weighed 267 pounds—having increased in weight at the rate of nearly 100 pounds per month. This calf is the produce of stock owned by Mr. D. He also has a pair of twin calves, of the same stock, which, at 8 months old, weighed each the rise of 400 pounds. We think these specimens of Mecklenburg stock will be hard to beat. Mr. DINKINS deserves great credit and the thanks of every farmer for his enterprizing endeavors to improve the breed of stock in our community. We have no doubt our farmers generally would find it greatly to their advantage to pursue a similar course, not only in the article of Cattle, but also of Hogs, Sheep, &c.

No changes, eh!—A prominent Whig from Stanly County was in this Town a few days since; and in speaking on the subject of the approaching elections, said—He thought the vote between Henry and Morehead would be nearly the same as that between Saunders and Morehead;—though some changes had taken place. He knew *eleven* who had deserted Whiggery and would vote the Democratic ticket this year—he did not think the change would be greater than this. What does the Raleigh Register think of this? No changes, eh! When you can get a Whig leader to admit that he *knows* of *eleven* changes against his party, the actual number may readily be set down at ten times that number; and where would this place Whiggery in this State?

President *Tyler* has written a letter to the Editor of a Cincinnati paper, in which he gives the leaders of the Federal Whig party in Congress the following severe rub:

"Personal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discussions in and out of Congress. This any man, who may be in this office, may be ready to expect; but I should be most ready to compromise with my most bitter assailants in Congress by seeing conceded to them any portion they may choose of every day, for the display of their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the residue of their time could be given to the public good. Is this great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of mousing politicians, who think that their petty schemes of hatred or ambition are of more consequence than the consideration of measures designed for general relief?"

☞ *The Weather.*—For the past ten days, we have been visited almost daily with heavy rains. Previously, the crops had suffered from drought; but now our farmers cannot complain, unless it is that latterly they have had too much rain. There is danger, we fear, that some of our farmers may have their wheat and oats crops much damaged, as there is a large portion yet standing in the fields.

Oh, Whiggery!—The Western Carolinian says that Mr. *Lord*, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature in Rowan, comes out in his speeches before the people against nearly all the measures adopted by his party at the Extra Session. What a party! Their leaders at Congress pass laws: their leaders in this State in solemn Convention (of which Mr. *Lord* himself was a member) proclaim their approbation of them, and then when they go before the people for office, renounce them as no party measures! They surely think the people are fools.

The Cabinet.—The northern newspapers are filled with rumors of approaching changes in the Cabinet. The most creditable statement on the subject is to this amount: The President has determined to veto the provisional Tariff repealing that proviso in the Distribution Law by which its operations are suspended if the duties are raised above 20 per cent. And that, despairing of administering the Government successfully with his present Cabinet about him, the President is determined to throw himself upon the Democratic party for support by forming in part a new Cabinet—Mr. *Stevenson* of Virginia, to be Secretary of State in place of Mr. Webster; Ex-Gov. *Marcy* of New York, Secretary of War in place of Mr. Spencer, and Mr. *Cushing* of Mass., Secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Upshur, who goes out as Minister to France to succeed Gen. Cass.

Counting chickens too soon.—The Raleigh Register already claims a majority of Federalists in the next Legislature; and the Editor even goes on to name the Counties from which this majority is to come. To make it out, he claims the whole ticket in Halifax, Orange, Rowan, Stokes, Yancey, and Surry, with other heretofore doubtful counties. If such expectations form the reliance of Whiggery for a majority in the Legislature, woe be unto them.

The Democratic Convention which met at Milledgeville on the 20th ultimo, nominated the following ticket to represent Georgia in the next Congress, to wit: *Edward J. Black*, *Mark A. Cooper*, *Hugh A. Harralson*, *John B. Lamar*, *John Millen*, *John H. Lumpkin*, *Howell Cobb*, and *William H. Stiles*. The committee also adopted the following strong and patriotic Resolutions:

"Whereas the preceding action of Congress, in relation to the proposed modification of the tariff, distinctly avows the protective policy in express violation of the compromise act, which the party in power promised to the South in 1840, to maintain inviolate, and whereas, no good reason exists for a departure from the provisions of that act, but on the contrary, the strongest obligation to observe it; and whereas, in order to create an apparent necessity to increase the duty on imports, they have passed an act to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in express violation, both of the constitution of the United States, and the several deeds of cession, by which those lands were ceded to the general government: and whereas, from recent demonsrtatinos, we are led to believe, that the distribution act was passed, not only with a view to create an apparent necessity for increased duties, but also as the commencement of a system of legislation, designed to conciliate British capitalists, by an assumption of State debts:

"*Be it therefore resolved*, That we regard any increase of duties on imports, at this time, uncalled for, and oppressive, and that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, under any circumstances, but more particularly for the purposes above alluded to, is subversive of the intention for which those lands were ceded, and positively a violation of the constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the purpose of concentrating the decided opposition, which undoubtedly exists in this State, as in the south generally, to such a system of legislation, we recommend to the people of Georgia, to call forthwith, in their respective counties, meetings of the anti-tariff party, regardless of former political distinctions, and that such measures be adopted at those meetings, as may be best calculated to unite the people of this State in opposition to a common oppression."

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly is now in session at Newport. It is supposed that measures will be taken to submit another Constitution to the people.

The Providence Journal of the 20th, says: "An unsuccessful attempt was made last Saturday night to take the field pieces in the possession of the Warren artillery. Four horses with harnesses, were sent down from this city understood to have come from Hiddin's stable, early in the evening; and about midnight information was received that from 15 to 25 men had left the city in the direction of Warren. Expresses were instantly despatched by different roads, and arrived at Warren soon after the marauding party. They had broken open two buildings, in search of the guns; one an engine house, and the other a house in which a horse is kept—when the alarm was given by sounding a bugle. In ten minutes, fifty men with muskets were assembled, and in ten more, the alarm having been given by one of the church bells, about 200 arrived, all armed and ready. Owing to the darkness, the assailants escaped."

THE GAG WITH A VENGEANCE.

The twelve line tariff bill underwent an essential change in the Senate. The change was to strike out a proviso inserted by the House, which prevented the postponement of the distribution itself of the proceeds of the public lands, or the payment of them, and to insert another proviso instead of that, which, it was professed, postponed the payment, but when in reality, as Mr. *Woodbury* explained, postponed the distribution itself; and hence the right to it by the States during July. When this amendment (which, in either view, introduced a new regulation) went down to the House, nobody was permitted even to explain it, much less discuss it; and, in a body boasting to be deliberative, the gag was at once applied by the Whigs, and the amendment adopted, without allowing a single person to speak.—*Globe.*

$25 *more for that horse.*—Governor Morehead in 1840 promised if Harrison was made President, that a horse then selling for $75 should soon bring $100. Do the sheriffs and constables get $25 *more* per head for the horses they are constantly selling, or do they get $25—yes $50 *less*? We call the Whiggery to the bar for a strait answer to the question. Have you told the truth, or have you——?

Western Carolinian.

Remarkable Sickness.—Died, in Worcester, May 28, Mr. Samuel Harrington, aged 58 years; and on the same day, Nancy, his wife, aged 56 years. The circumstances attending the death of these two persons, are very remarkable in their character; and we have endeavored to collect them with some accuracy. Mr. Harrington was the undertaker, or sexton of the town. On the 23d of April, thirty-five days previous to his death, he buried a person, who died of erysipelas—a very bad and malignant case While adjusting the head of the corpse in the coffin he got some of the matter from the deceased person into a slight cut in the ball of one of his thumbs made with glass a few days previous.—Shortly afterwards, he experienced a sensation of heat and smarting in the wound. Very soon, erysipelas distinctly manifested itself about the cut. The wound began to inflame and the hand to swell—the swelling extending up the arm to the shoulder—and the patient in the mean time suffering great pain. And the arm soon commenced discharging profusely, and continued so to discharge to the time of his death; when nearly the whole of the cellular membrane of the arm had sloughed away through large openings in the skin. Mrs. Harrington took care of her husband till the 9th of May, when she was confined to her bed by sickness. She had at first a slight fever. In the course of two or three days, a disease, similar to that with which her husband was affected, manifested itself on one of her ankles, and soon involved the whole of the lower part of that limb; and about the same time there was similar manifestations of disease upon her wrist, which soon involved nearly the whole of the arm to the elbow. While suffering under the disease, she died. In the case of Mrs. Harrington, no fractures of the skin were discovered on the places, where the disease first manifested itself.

After the confinement of the mother by sickness, a daughter took care of the father. On the 15th of May, she experienced a sensation of heat and smarting, similar to that first experienced by her father, in a slight scratch, which she discovered near the first joint, on the inside of one of her fingers. The disease extended itself, as did her father's, to the arm; but by the timely application of efficient remedies, the progress of the disease is *apparently* arrested: and she is believed now to be out of danger.

Whether this disease is contagious, that is, whether it may be communicated by touch or inoculation, or whether it is infectious, that is, whether it may be communicated by being in, or breathing the air exposed to the influence of the disease, or, whether it is both contagious and infectious, are questions upon which physicians have entertained opposite opinions. While doctors are disagreeing and endeavoring to maintain favorite theories, those who have not the light of medical science to guide them, will be very likely on such facts as these, to come to the conclusion that, the disease may be communicated by *inoculation*, at least. And if this opinion should so far prevail, as to exercise a proper caution, while taking care of those affected with the disease, no mischief can result from it even if the opinion should not be well founded.—*Worcester Ægis.*

The Duel.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the cars this afternoon from Philadelphia, that the duel between Messrs. Marshall and Webb took place this morning, at half past four o'clock, about a mile and a half from Marcus Hook, on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware. They exchanged two shots. On the first fire neither was injured. On the second fire Col. Webb was struck in the leg, below the knee, which prevented any further proceedings. Mr. Marshall returned to this city in the cars. The wound of Col. Webb is said not to be dangerous, though very painful.

Baltimore Patriot.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held last Monday on the body of *Harman Earnheart*, late of this town, which was found in Grant's Creek. The deceased had been subject to periodical fits of insanity, and was deranged when he left home last week, since which time he has been missing. He started on Friday moring, and was not heard of until his dead body was found. He was attempting to cross the Creek, no doubt, when drowned.

Western Carolinian.

Emigration from the United States.—A very extensive emigration has taken place this season from the neigboring Republic into Canada, of persons natives of Great Britain, but who had resided for some years in that country. Several thousands of these people have arrived in Canada west since the opening of navigation.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Married,

On the 21st ultimo, in Concord, N. C., by the Rev. Elijah Morrison, Mr. *William F. Taylor*, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Eleanor M. Aldermong, of Concord.

The Annual Examination of

THE Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will be held at the Presbyterian Church on the 25th and 26th instant.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and all other friends of the Institution, are very respectfully solicited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

July 4th, 1842. 69...3w

The Journal, will please insert the above 3 weeks.

Independent Grays.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the usual parade ground, on Saturday, the 9th instant. Armed and equipt according to the Constitution of the Company, for the purpose of drill.

July 4, 1842. JOHN RIGLER. O. S.

Davidson College.

THE Annual Commencement of Davidson College will be on Thursday, the 28th of July, and the examination of the under graduates will be held on the three days preceding the Commencement. The Trustees of the College will meet according to the Constitution on Wednesday the 27th.

June 26, 1842. 69...

To the Churches within the bounds

OF THE

PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

AT the last stated meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF Concord, held at Steel Creek Church, it was *Resolved*, That the second Saturday of July next, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of the low state of religion in all our Churches.

STEPHEN FRONTIS,
Stated Clerk.

June 24, 1842. 69...2w.

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...to.

POETRY.

MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE.

By R. H. Wilde.

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
And ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die;
Yet on that rose's humble bed
The softest dews of night are shed,
As though she wept such waste to see,
But none shall drop one tear for me!

My life is like the autumn leaf
Which trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless;—and soon to pass away:
Yet when that leaf shall fall and fade
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The wind be moan the leafless tree,
But none shall breath a sigh for me!

My life is like the print, which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat
Their trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestage to the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall thus lament for me.

ANSWER

To "My Life is Like the Summer Rose."

BY MRS. BUCKLEY.

The dews of night may fall from Heaven,
Upon the wither'd *rose's* bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet, morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lull'd to sleep,
And even love forget to *weep*.

The *tree* may mourn its fallen *leaf*,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb:
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to *sigh*,

The *sea* may on the desert *shore*
Lament each *trace* it bears away;
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay:
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to *mourn*.

STANZAS,

Written in answer to those of Mrs. Buckley, in reply to Mr. Wilde's "My life is like the Summer Rose."

BY W. SMITH.

"The dews of night may fall from heaven
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,"
And many a beauteous bud be given,
In lieu of that which is now dead.
The morning sun in halcyon hours,
May shine upon this bed of flowers:
But they whose grief is pure and deep,
Can surely [illegible]

"The leafless tree when spring shall come,
May feel its warm, reviving power;
And put forth many a lovely bloom,
When moisten'd by its genial shower:
But sun nor shower can e'er restore
The friends whom now we see no more:
And birds may sing, and zephyrs blow,
These tears can never cease to flow.

The ocean wave may gaily swell,
Receding from the storm-lash'd shore;
But memory hears the funeral knell,
Amid its loud-resounding roar.
Though nature still her course may keep,
Nor know o'er all our ills to weep;
Devoted hearts when rudely torn,
Can never cease on earth to mourn.

MISCELLANY.

LEAVES OF ANTIQUITY,

OR THE POETRY OF HEBREW TRADITION.

Translated from the German of Herder.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

No. VII.

THE SWAN OF PARADISE.

From his youth, says sacred tradition, Enoch walked with God, and was a silent contemplater.—Even while a child, his angel had led him into Paradise. He read in books sent to him from heaven, which were not written on earthly leaves; he read in the book of the stars; and hence he was named Idris the Contemplater.

Once he sat alone under the cedars, and a silent inspiration was breathed into him. He beheld the approaching fate of this world, which was soon to be overwhelmed with a flood, and saw the day of avenging judgment. "Oh," sighed his soul, "that I could publish this to coming generations!"

Suddenly a shining swan descended from heaven. Three times it encircled the Contemplater's head, and then slowly returned to the clouds. Enoch knew it: it was a swan of Paradise, which even in his childhood, he had seen and loved. A feather had fallen from its wing; he took the quill, and with it wrote his books of futurity.

And when he had long, but vainly, warned his brethren, and had prayed that the light which was in him might arise upon the world, he called his son to him, and thus spake: "The days of my life are at an end, three hundred and sixty-five short days. Perhaps, my son, the All-Gracious may reckon the remainder of my years to thine."

He spake, and blessed him; when, behold! the swans of Paradise surrounded him, and softly raised him up. Upon their wings they bore him away, and Enoch was no more.

And when his Methuselah, amid the clouds of the holy mountain, had vainly sought him, a man in a radiant form stood before him: "I was thy father's angel," said he, "who instructed him, and led him, even while a child, to Paradise. There he is now. He had lived many years, for he soon became perfect; therefore he pleased God, and was dear to Him, and was taken away from life."

He spake, and touched the earth with his staff, when an almond-tree arose—the early harbinger of spring. Yet ere its leaves appeared, its naked branches put forth blossoms, and proclaimed the joyful period.—The angel vanished; and Methuselah, who enjoyed the years of his father, and attained to the highest age of all the sons of earth, annually beheld, in the early blossoms of the almond-tree, the youth of his father.

The Raven of Noah.—Anxiously Noah looked around from his floating ark, and waited until the waters of the deluge should subside. Scarcely had the summits of the mountains looked forth, when he called all the feathered tribe around him: "who" said he, "among you will be a messenger to discover whether our salvation is near?"

Instantly the raven pressed before all the others with a loud cry, for he scented his favorite food.—Scarcely was the Window opened, when he flew away, and returned not back. The ingrate forgot his saviour and his duties, and clung to the carrion.

But vengeance tarried not. The air was yet loaded with poisonous damps, and heavy vapors hung over the dead carcase, that beclouded his vision and blackened his feathers. His forgetfulness became his punishment, and his memory was as dull as his eyes. He knows not even his new-born young, and tastes not a farther's joy. Terrified at their hideousness, he flies away and leaves them.—The ingrate gave existence to an ungrateful race, and was left destitute of that dearest reward, the gratitude of his children.

Noah's Dove.—Eight days had the father of the new world awaited the return of the tardy raven, when he called his hosts around him, to choose another messenger. Timidly the dove flew upon his arm, and offered herself for the messenger.

"Daughter of fidelity!" said Noah, "thou wouldst indeed be to me a minister of good tidings; but how wilt thou perform thy journey, and accomplish thy task? How, when thy wings are weary, and the storm seizes thee and hurls thee into the surge of death? Even thy foot avoids the mire, and thy tongue loathes unclean food."

"Who," said the dove, "gives power to the weary and strength sufficient to the feeble? Suffer me; I will surely be to thee a minister of good tidings."

She flew away, and hovered here and there, but found no place whereon she could rest; when suddenly the mountain of Paradise, with its green summit, arose before her. Over it the waters of the deluge were not able to prevail; and the dove's recourse to it was not forbidden. Joyfully she hastened forward and flew thither, descending humbly to the foot of the mountain. There a beautiful olive-tree bloomed; she broke a leaf of the tree, and, strengthened, hastened back, and laid the branch upon the breast of the slumbering Noah. He awoke, and perceived therein the perfume of Paradise.—Then his heart revived; the green leaf of Peace reanimated his sons and daughters, until his deliverer himself appeared to him confirming the good tidings of the dove.

The dove, since then, has been the emblem of peace and love. "Like silver shine her wings," says the song; a remaining gleam of that splendor of Paradise that refreshed her in her wanderings.

Tuck in your Ruffles.—"We have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffles and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith until he earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Put on your ruffles, Thomas, its school time now," said the father. Thomas expected it, and felt as happy with his ruffles tucked in, as his playmates at their play.

It would be no bad action, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffles, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better; some humble occupation which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for lands, mortgaging them back for payment; then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to put on the farm.—No! this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffles, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

Strata.—At a very learned discussion on Stratas, the other day, at the house of a great professor, Mr. B. asked if there were any strata of precious stones.

"No, none whatever," was the reply.

"I've heard of one," said Mr. B.

"Impossible" exclaimed all the scientific gentlemen with an incredulous smile.

"O yes, but I have," said Mr. B. "It was called a strata-gem.

A FEW WONDERS.

We wonder if the working men get "roast beef and two dollars a day."

We wonder if specie has increased in the market since March 4, 1841.

We wonder if Bank frauds are becoming less.

We wonder if there are any bank failures now-a days.

We wonder if money is scarcer than it was a year or two since.

We wonder if, since March 4, 1841, the prices of produce, or of labour, or of stocks, or of real estate, have risen.

We wonder if, since that period, any banks have repudiated, or any States have repudiated, or any citizens become bankrupt, or any corporations bankrupt, or any States bankrupt, or any General Government bankrupt.

We wonder if a certain political conglomeration by the name of the "*Whig party*" is still extant.

We wonder if we are wrong in *guessing* that the next President will be an out-and-out democrat.

We wonder, upon the whole, what the whigs think of themselves, their party, their prospects, their promises, their men and their measures; and whether they would'nt be glad to sell out the whole concern—coon-skins, empty cider barrels, song books, banners, and all—for a very small consideration.

Dedham (Mass.) Democrat.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, June 10, 1842.

If other Counties in North Carolina will lessen the whig and increase the democratic vote of 1842, compared with 1840, as much as Montgomery County, 1843 will know Gov. Morehead only as Ex-Governor.

Many of our good republican whig friends have learned that the ruling majority of our whig rulers are Federalists, and if they elect a republican whig to office he must become a kind of make-weight for the Federal branch, or fall under the edict of "*head him or die.*" The people begin to look on a whig candidate for office, who professes republican principles, in the same light that they look on John Gilpin as a moderate rider. Gilpin had to go Tom Callender's horse's gait, or not ride at all. Whiggery must go increased tariff taxes, loans, civil pensions, exclusive privileges, retrospective bankrupt confiscations, &c., or be turned out of the society of those calling themselves the "true whigs." The honest working people, hereabouts, are sick of whiggery.

Mr. Badger will fail in getting precinct committee men, to act as strikers for Henry Clay, in this part of the country.—*Raliegh Standard.*

It is rumored that the pickpockets of New York and Philadelphia are actively engaged in organizing a "Home League," with the view of petitioning Congress for the protection of "home industry" in their profession, by the imposition of a tariff duty on all foreign rogues and rascals coming into the country.

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

Notice.

THE balace of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court. House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 4th of August next*, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...F

Last Notice.

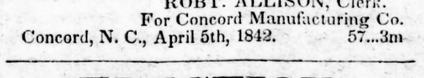
THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf



CHARLOTTE MAIL—*Route No. 2172,*

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently changed by the Post-Master General, leaves Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays, 4 o'clock A. M., arrives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M.

Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3☞

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

*,*To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.